

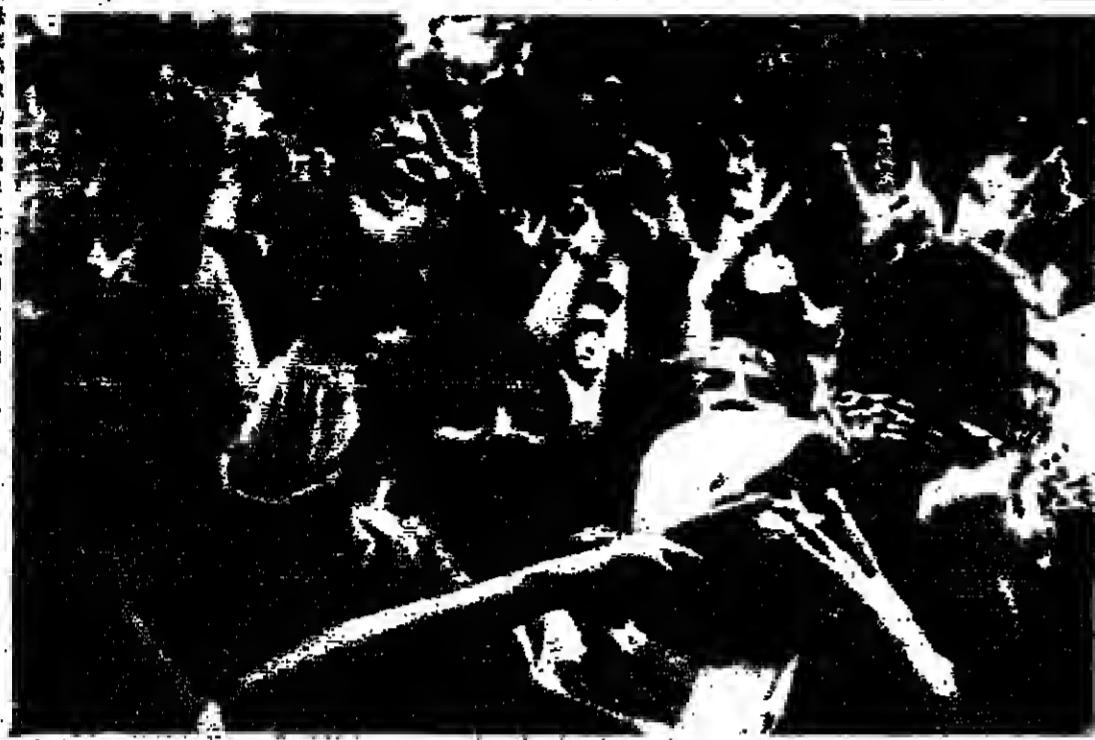
## Eyes on second place in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Rival left-wingers fighting for a run-off place in Brazil's first presidential election in 25 years have called for a united front against the poll leader, right-wing populist Fernando Collor de Mello. But partial results were unable to separate radical Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and veteran socialist Leonel Brizola as voting returns continued to trickle in Friday. With no candidate set to get in absolute majority, the first two in Wednesday's historic vote will go into a Dec. 17 run-off. Lula, a former leader operator running for the Workers Party, had been confident of victory. Thursday and Friday began seeing hacking from leftists and centrist parties to beat collar. He called for "an alliance of all progressive forces." But television projections put Brizola ahead and commentators said the veteran politician, an exile under military rule, looked to have the advantage. Brazil has one of the world's biggest electorates, 82 million people. With 66 per cent of the vote counted from official state figures, Globo Television and Collor was leading with 14.2 million votes, followed by Brizola with 9.4 million and Lula with 8.4 million. But the gap between the two leftists was narrowing. Official figures, lagging behind Globo's because of computer problems, put Lula in second place ahead of Brizola.

Volume 14 Number 4242

AMMAN SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1989, RABIA THANI 19, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence



Palestinian schoolgirls sing national songs and chant slogans to mark the first anniversary of the proclamation of an independent State of Palestine

## Palestinians stage paramilitary parade

SURIF, occupied West Bank (R) — Masked Palestinians with swords paraded in Israeli army uniforms in this West Bank village Friday to mark the anniversary of the Palestinian declaration of statehood.

Other Palestinians clashed with troops through the occupied territories where Palestinian leaders had called for a week of demonstrations to mark the Nov. 15 anniversary.

In Surif village, some 500 youths carrying the Palestinian flag and coloured balloons staged the anniversary march, led by a group of activists wearing the Israeli uniforms and carrying swords and binoculars.

The march lasted for over an hour but broke up when Israeli troops arrived.

The Israeli occupation authorities, who had mounted an intense anniversary clampdown on the occupied territories, lifted a curfew on the Gaza Strip's eight refugee camps Friday.

But they barred the strip's 650,000 residents from leaving the territory until further notice, the army said.

Responding to calls by leaders

of the 23-month-old Palestinian uprising, masked youths clashed with troops in the town of Hebron and in Matama and Arraba villages, Palestinian sources said.

Hospital staff said troops shot and wounded three Arabs in the clashes.

An army spokesman confirmed the Hebron shooting but had no reports on the other two. He said troops had wounded an Arab protester in the town of Ramallah and another in Butin village.

In the Gaza Strip's Yibna refugee camp, troops shot and wounded three Palestinians during clashes after Friday's prayers, local hospital staff said.

An army spokesman could not confirm the report but said Major-General Matan Vilnai had issued a standing order in Gaza to fine homeowners who did not remove such slogans, usually painted on houses by uprising activists at night.

In the occupied West Bank town of Nablus the 50,000 Arab residents were confined to their homes for the ninth consecutive day and at least 14,000 residents of Jelazoun, Nur Shams and Qalandia refugee camps were under curfew, the army said.

The attacker's motive was not immediately known but police suspected Palestinian nationalist

causes, the sources said.

Curfews remained in force on Gaza City's Sabra neighbourhood and on the Sheikh Ajlin area where unknown assailants shot dead two Israeli soldiers Monday, residents said.

Israeli forces continued to hunt the assailants and land, air and sea patrols watched for attempts to flee the strip, sources said.

Two homeowners in Gaza City were fined 350 shekels (\$175) each or face trial within 15 days because anti-Israeli slogans were painted on the walls of their homes, according to the Arab Jerusalem daily Al Fajr.

An army spokesman could not confirm the report but said Major-General Matan Vilnai had issued a standing order in Gaza to fine homeowners who did not remove such slogans, usually painted on houses by uprising activists at night.

In the occupied West Bank town of Nablus the 50,000 Arab residents were confined to their homes for the ninth consecutive day and at least 14,000 residents of Jelazoun, Nur Shams and Qalandia refugee camps were under curfew, the army said.

Shamir challenges world opinion on Palestinians

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has challenged much of world opinion, stating that the Palestinian issue was neither the most important nor the most dangerous problem facing the Middle East.

"We have stressed over and over again that the Palestinian question is only one of the problems that our initiative is seeking to resolve and not the most important or the most dangerous," Shamir said Thursday, referring to an Israeli proposal to hold Palestinian elections in the occupied territories.

Much of world opinion and even a substantial proportion of Israeli opinion hold that the Palestinian problem is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But Shamir in a speech to the Council of Jewish Federations, an American-Jewish umbrella group, contended that the world had been blinded by "Arab propaganda and distortions." The real issue, he insisted, was the fact that 19 Arab states remained in a state of war with Israel.

His speech was reminiscent of a remark by the late Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir who declared in the early 1970s that there was no Palestinian nation.

Shamir, on a week-long visit to the United States, reiterated his view that for Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be tantamount to "national suicide."

In meetings with President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker Wednesday, Shamir avoided an outright clash with a U.S. administration increasingly frustrated by its inability to achieve progress in the Middle East.

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

E. German premier unveils 'irreversible' reforms

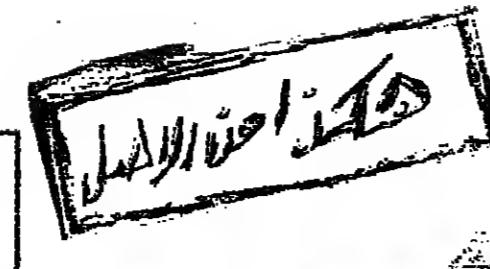
for the country's 16.6 million people.

"This government assumes that citizens are permitted to do anything which is not expressly forbidden," he told parliament to loud applause.

After Modrow's speech, the head of one of the non-Communist parties announced it no longer would run in elections in a bloc with the Communists.

Manfred Gerlach, the head of the Liberal Democrats, called for "true sharing of power" in free voting.

Gerlach made no mention of his proposal to delete from the constitution a provision guaranteeing the Communists the leading role in society. A



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الرأي)

## Massive reform rally in Prague

PRAGUE (R) — Tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks demonstrated for political reform Friday, many of them demanding the ouster of hardline Communist Party leader Milos Jakes. "Jakes out" and "dialogue dialogue," demonstrators chanted at a rally outside the medical faculty of Prague's Charles University. The demonstration was held to mark the persecution and killing 50 years ago of Czechoslovak students who protested against the Nazi German occupation of their country. Police did not intervene against the demonstration, which was partly organised by the Socialist Youth Union and had been officially approved. Independent student groups helped plan the event. Organisers estimated the crowd at upwards of 30,000 people, making it by far the largest protest against the Communists for 30 years. Most of the demonstrators were students. Waving blue-and-white Czechoslovak flags and carrying flowers and candles, they marched from the campus to Prague's Vysehrad cemetery where many national heroes are buried. They had originally sought to march through the city centre to Wenceslas Square but municipal officials approved the demonstration only after an alternative route leading away from the heart of the capital to the cemetery was agreed.



President Rene Muawad at a governmental palace in west Beirut. He cannot move to the presidential palace in Baabda in east Beirut where army commander Major General Michel Aoun rejected his election

## Palestinians stage paramilitary parade

Surif, occupied West Bank (R) — Masked Palestinians with swords paraded in Israeli army uniforms in this West Bank village Friday to mark the anniversary of the Palestinian declaration of statehood.

Other Palestinians clashed with troops through the occupied territories where Palestinian leaders had called for a week of demonstrations to mark the Nov. 15 anniversary.

In Surif village, some 500 youths carrying the Palestinian flag and coloured balloons staged the anniversary march, led by a group of activists wearing the Israeli uniforms and carrying swords and binoculars.

The march lasted for over an hour but broke up when Israeli troops arrived.

The Israeli occupation authorities, who had mounted an intense anniversary clampdown on the occupied territories, lifted a curfew on the Gaza Strip's eight refugee camps Friday.

But they barred the strip's 650,000 residents from leaving the territory until further notice, the army said.

Responding to calls by leaders

of the 23-month-old Palestinian uprising, masked youths clashed with troops in the town of Hebron and in Matama and Arraba villages, Palestinian sources said.

Hospital staff said troops shot and wounded three Arabs in the clashes.

An army spokesman confirmed the Hebron shooting but had no reports on the other two. He said troops had wounded an Arab protester in the town of Ramallah and another in Butin village.

In the Gaza Strip's Yibna refugee camp, troops shot and wounded three Palestinians during clashes after Friday's prayers, local hospital staff said.

An army spokesman could not confirm the report but said Major-General Matan Vilnai had issued a standing order in Gaza to fine homeowners who did not remove such slogans, usually painted on houses by uprising activists at night.

In the occupied West Bank town of Nablus the 50,000 Arab residents were confined to their homes for the ninth consecutive day and at least 14,000 residents of Jelazoun, Nur Shams and Qalandia refugee camps were under curfew, the army said.

Shamir challenges world opinion on Palestinians

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has challenged much of world opinion, stating that the Palestinian issue was neither the most important nor the most dangerous problem facing the Middle East.

"We have stressed over and over again that the Palestinian question is only one of the problems that our initiative is seeking to resolve and not the most important or the most dangerous," Shamir said Thursday, referring to an Israeli proposal to hold Palestinian elections in the occupied territories.

Much of world opinion and even a substantial proportion of Israeli opinion hold that the Palestinian problem is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But Shamir in a speech to the Council of Jewish Federations, an American-Jewish umbrella group, contended that the world had been blinded by "Arab propaganda and distortions." The real issue, he insisted, was the fact that 19 Arab states remained in a state of war with Israel.

His speech was reminiscent of a remark by the late Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir who declared in the early 1970s that there was no Palestinian nation.

Shamir, on a week-long visit to the United States, reiterated his view that for Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza Strip would be tantamount to "national suicide."

In meetings with President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker Wednesday, Shamir avoided an outright clash with a U.S. administration increasingly frustrated by its inability to achieve progress in the Middle East.

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

civil disobedience, towards state building," Nusseibeh said.

"I look at the work being done over the past two years, and I see many walls rising without organisation. We need to pull together and strengthen these walls by giving them a roof."

The PLO said in Tunis Friday it will start issuing identity cards for Palestinians in December, but did not explain if it would apply to residents of the occupied territories.

It is widely believed the PLO already funds many Palestinian institutions, including municipal councils, universities and health facilities.

He said a provisional government would promote nation-building in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and regain the initiative in the 23-month-old uprising.

"I generally perceive the intifada as a delivery process for statehood. This process has gone through many stages, including

## War tempo rises in southern Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Fighting is raging around the town of Rumbeek as the tempo of war rises anew in southern Sudan, diplomats in Khartoum said Friday.

Hostilities are growing around Wau in Bahr Al Ghazal region and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) is massing forces near Juba, the south's largest town, possibly in preparation for frontal assault, the diplomats said.

Sudan's north-south deadlock over Islamic Laws hardened recently and General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, who led a June coup, was vowed to crush the rebels by the end of the year.

A steady escalation of battles since last month has ended a period of informalised truce started in May to allow relief supplies into southern famine zones.

Much of the fighting has been in Blue Nile province, near the Ethiopian border, where rebels recently captured the border town of Kurnuk and four nearby garrison villages.

Diplomats fear a renewal of full-scale hostilities in a war

which has killed tens of thousands of people and displaced 3.5 million.

Rebel radio, monitored in Kenya, said Thursday that SPLA forces had fought their way into Rumbeek, 350 kilometres northwest of Juba, and driven government troops back to two positions where they were still entrenched.

Junta forces said earlier in the week they had killed 600 guerrillas trying to storm the town. SPLA radio denied the losses.

The official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) said Friday that the junta is sending delegations to Western Europe, North America and Japan to publicise proposals for a federal system in which regions could decide for themselves whether to apply Islamic Laws. The idea is rejected by the non-Muslim southern rebels.

Diplomats said the globe-trotting peace drive appeared to be mainly a public relations stunt while the army prepared for a

major offensive.

"The junta's heavy leaning towards a militant Muslim ideology has become a fact and we don't debate it any more," said one diplomat.

Relief flights to the south, where at least 250,000 people died of hunger or disease last year, have been banned for almost three weeks.

Between April and October, a U.N.-led programme took 107,000 tonnes of supplies to people on both sides, using railways, rivers and flights from Kenya and Uganda. A bigger operation is scheduled to start on Jan. 1.

A senior international relief official told Reuters the government was studying a proposal by Sudanese security chiefs to inspect the cargo of every relief plane when the ban is lifted.

Flights from Kenya and Uganda would have to land at Juba for inspection, said the official, who requested anonymity.

"They are fighting a war and one could not expect them to believe that every plane taking relief supplies to SPLA-held areas is just taking food," the official said.

## U.N. envoy leaves Iran without much progress in Gulf peace talks

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — U.N. envoy Jan Eliasson left Iran for New York Friday, ending a 17-day shuttle mission that failed to break the deadlock in stalled peace talks between Iran and Iraq.

But he told the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) in an interview that he has arranged for separate meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York next month.

He told the agency, monitored in Nicosia: "Not surprisingly, the positions (of Iran and Iraq) are in some respects wide apart."

He declined to elaborate on the details of his talks with officials in Tehran and Baghdad, saying Perez de Cuellar, should be the first to be briefed on the outcome, IRNA reported.

IRNA quoted Eliasson as saying Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, would meet separately with the U.N. chief in New York in mid-December.

In a statement released simultaneously in Iran and Iraq Thursday, Eliasson said that during his shuttle, which included 12 meetings with officials of both countries, he focused on how to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

"In the course of my talks with the representatives of both governments, I suggested ways to move the talks forward within the framework of Resolution 598 in order to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region," he said in the statement.

The resolution, which halted the 8-year Gulf war in Aug. 20 last year, calls for troops with

drawals to internationally recognised borders, the exchange of prisoners of war and a settlement of the conflict through U.N.-sponsored negotiations.

In his interview with IRNA, Eliasson said: "We need to make specific points, among them withdrawal of forces and exchange of PoWs, but at the same time make sure we preserve the charter of the resolution as an integrated whole."

The Iranians want the resolution to be followed point by point in the order listed in the document, insisting that the first step should be an Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory they seized in the final weeks of the war.

The exchange of PoWs should come next, followed by clearing Shatt Al-Arab Waterway, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf, of war debris.

Among the sticking points in the talks has been Iraq's claim on the Shatt Al-Arab Waterway which formed part of the frontier between the two nations before the war.

The Iraqis want the border redrawn to include all of the strategic waterway in Iraqi territory.

There are some 100,000 PoWs held by both sides and Iraq has offered that they be swapped outside the framework of the resolution. But Iran refused insisting on an Iraqi withdrawal first.

Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani in a sermon at Tehran University Friday accused Iraq of seeking to "disrupt the order of the resolution," Tehran Radio reported.

Rafsanjani called the Iraqi proposal for exchange of prisoners a "subterfuge."

Iranian spiritual leader Ali Khamenei said Wednesday that Iraq must disclose how many prisoners of war it is holding before any exchange of PoWs can take place.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Land mine explodes in South Lebanon

MARJAYOUN (R) — A land mine exploded Friday in an town in South Lebanon, wounding a man in a civilian car, military sources said. They said the man was a passenger in the car. They did not disclose his nationality or condition.

### Israelis protest heart transplant

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier killed by Arab guerrillas was buried Friday while his heart continued to beat in the chest of a Palestinian who was the result of a transplant that touched off sharp controversy. Several right-wing Israeli groups protested the heart donation as a reward for violence, and Arabic media virtually ignored the story with some Palestinians dismissing the transplant as a propaganda exercise. There was also controversy over the publication of the names of those involved in the operation, with one hospital announcing it would not provide any more organs for transplants until secrecy was assured by law. The heart was removed from Sgt. Zeev Traum, after he died Wednesday night of a head wound suffered when Arab guerrillas raked his jeep with 28 rounds of automatic gunfire in the occupied Gaza Strip. A second soldier also was killed. Traum's heart was a gift of life to Hanna Khader, a former hotel manager from the Arab sector of East Jerusalem. The heart was flown by army helicopter from Soroka Hospital in Beersheba to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem at midnight Wednesday night and the 4-hour transplant was immediately performed.

### Morocco reports new Polisario attack

RABAT (R) — Morocco said Polisario guerrillas launched a fresh large-scale attack Thursday, their fourth in five weeks after a year-long lull in hostilities. A short Information Ministry statement carried by the Moroccan News Agency MAP said the dawn battle at the junction of Amgala and Guelta-Zemmour sectors in the disputed Western Sahara was a major defeat for Polisario. Rabat said Moroccan troops killed at least 37 guerrillas and wounded many others. It said five Moroccan troops died. Earlier a Polisario communiqué released to Reuters in Algiers said the guerrillas fought a victorious four-hour battle and inflicted "considerable human and material damage." The guerrillas, fighting for independence in the former Spanish territory, broke a one-year halt in hostilities early last month and vowed to keep up attacks until Morocco moved towards a peaceful settlement of the 14-year-old conflict. Both sides accept a U.N.-sponsored referendum on the future of the Western Sahara, claimed by Morocco, but they differ on whether Moroccan troops should withdraw first.

### Uganda blames Sudan for air raid

KAMPALA (R) — Uganda has accused Sudan of mounting an air raid on a northern town which killed three civilians. The Ugandan Defence Ministry said in a statement a Sudanese plane bombed Moyo, a small town 18 kilometres from the frontier, Wednesday. Several people were also wounded. But a Sudanese official visiting Kampala said Sudan had nothing to do with the air raid. "There is no logic for Sudan to do this when we have a peace delegation here," Brigadier Osman Hassan Ahmad, a member of Sudan's ruling military council, told reporters Wednesday night. The Defence Ministry statement warned Sudan to control its armed forces better. The air raid on Moyo was the latest in a series of violations of Ugandan territory, it said.

### Sudan fires 56 doctors, diplomats

KHARTOUM (AP) — The military government in Sudan has fired 56 senior medical doctors and diplomats from the civil service "for public interest," informed sources have said. The sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, because of the sensitivity of the issue, said that many of the names were persons with known leftist leanings. The military government, which took over power in a coup June 30, recently fired 37 diplomats, including eight ambassadors, as well as 15 doctors. The government, led by Lt.-Gen. Omar Hassan Al Bashir, has been purging official institutions from people it considers unsuitable. The sources said those fired were given no reason for their dismissal except that it was "for public interest." The government has not officially announced these dismissals. The sources said they believed that the doctors would be allowed to continue to operate their private clinics.

### Chadians blocked from leaving Libya

NDJAMENA (R) — Chad has said its nationals were being prevented from leaving Libya in the latest sign of new tension between the northern African neighbours. Chadians trying to leave Libya were routinely taken off airliners and their belongings confiscated, Chadian radio said. The official media called this the "latest stone to be thrown into the pond of Chadian-Libyan relations." Chad and Libya signed an accord in August to settle a 15-year border conflict, but Chad says its troops have fought two battles with Libyan-backed Chadian mercenaries in the past two weeks. Chad also says it has killed more than 800 mercenaries of the Libyan-backed "Islamic Legion" in battles in the Sahara desert near the border with Sudan. Chad's official media, adopting a more hostile tone toward Libya than has been heard for months, called Libya's treatment of Chadian nationals "revolting" and said they were being subjected to all manner of "harassment and humiliation."

### U.N. force attacked in Lebanon

OSLO (R) — Masked men shot at Norwegian U.N. peace-keeping forces in South Lebanon in an apparent reprisal for the killing of an Israeli-backed militiaman by a Norwegian officer, Norway's Defence Command said Thursday. Col. Gjesseth said there were no injuries in the shooting by the unidentified men late Wednesday near the village of Kawkada. "This must be a reaction of frustration and despair," he added. Earlier Wednesday a Norwegian officer shot and killed a member of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) in a gun battle in the same area.

## Germans, American in Cyprus after kidnap scare

LARNACA, Cyprus (R) — Two West Germans and an American arrived in Cyprus from Lebanon Friday refusing to say anything about their 24-hour ordeal in the hands of armed robbers.

"We cannot say anything. We've been instructed not to talk," American Deborah Fahrnd, 54, told reporters after arriving by ferry with West German Munir Sami, 39, and his

### The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Ministry of Public Works and Housing Government Tenders Directorate Invitation for tender No. 51/89/central

The Water Authority of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Government Tenders Directorate/ Ministry of Public Works and Housing is soliciting technical and financial proposals from U.S. consulting engineering firms in association with Jordanian consultants for technical and economic feasibility study and final design of the upgrading and expansion of the wastewater stabilisation pond system at As-Samra.

As Samra waste stabilisation pond (WSP) complex is located 40 kilometres north-east of Amman. It treats the sewage of about half the population of Jordan, from those parts of the great Amman Municipality, Zarqa, Ruseifa and other smaller communities. The ponds are designed in three parallel trains. In each train there are two anaerobic ponds, four facultative ponds and four maturation ponds. The objectives of this study are: to review the design and the operating results of the WSP system, to assess the environmental effects of the system, to recommend and design improvements to increase the efficiency of the existing ponds and to design additional treatment capacity to serve the needs of the present and future connected area to the year 2005. USAID/Jordan will finance the required study under TSFS V Project (278-0266).

Potential U.S. consulting firms associated with Jordanian consultants, may obtain the terms of reference from Mr. Abraham Grayson, Chief Engineer AID/W, ANE, PD/ENR, Room No. 3321A, Telephone No. (02)647-8094, Washington D.C., 20523, or from the Tenders Division, Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 688100.

The technical and the financial proposals shall be submitted to the Director, Government Tenders Directorate, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, P.O. Box 1220, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 668481, Telex 21944 MPW JO. Submittal and proposals shall not be later than 13:30 of Saturday, January 6, 1990.

Director/ Government Tenders Directorate Chairman of the Central Tenders Committee Eng. Salem Qudah

## Denktash accuses Greek-Cypriots of refusing to share power

NICOSIA (R) — Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash stepped up a war of words across the island's dividing line Friday, accusing Greek-Cypriots of being unwilling to share power.

Denktash, who heads a breakaway state in North Cyprus, said President George Vassiliou was unwilling to share power with Turkish Cypriots because he could get away with the claim that his administration was the government of Cyprus.

"Cyprus shall never be a Greek island," Denktash told journalists. "Vassiliou will never succeed in colonising the Turkish Cypriots by deception under calls for unity."

Vassiliou told Reuters Thursday that the breakaway north would never be recognised and Turkish Cypriots could not depend on the Turkish army — which invaded in 1974 after a short-lived coup by Greek-Cypriot rightwingers — to stay in Cyprus forever.

"If Vassiliou has put his final... on record, Cyprus is destined to stay as an independent island with two states in it," Denktash said.

He said Vassiliou refused to recognise Turkish-Cypriots as an equal people with the right of self-determination.

U.N.-sponsored talks about reunifying the island as a federation stalled in July when Denktash rejected a U.N. blueprint.

The two leaders are due to have separate meetings with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss prospects for resumption.

"He's talking about the right of secession, a non-executive government for a federation," Vassiliou said. Denktash did not want a united federal Cyprus but two separate countries.

"He wants an apartheid system on the basis of religion, not race," he said. "If you are a Muslim, you can't live in this part and if you are a Christian you can't live in the other."

This was completely unacceptable in today's world," Vassiliou said.

The Water Authority of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Government Tenders Directorate/ Ministry of Public Works and Housing is soliciting technical and financial proposals from U.S. consulting engineering firms in association with Jordanian consultants for technical and economic feasibility study and final design of the upgrading and expansion of the wastewater stabilisation pond system at As-Samra.

As Samra waste stabilisation pond (WSP) complex is located 40 kilometres north-east of Amman. It treats the sewage of about half the population of Jordan, from those parts of the great Amman Municipality, Zarqa, Ruseifa and other smaller communities. The ponds are designed in three parallel trains. In each train there are two anaerobic ponds, four facultative ponds and four maturation ponds. The objectives of this study are: to review the design and the operating results of the WSP system, to assess the environmental effects of the system, to recommend and design improvements to increase the efficiency of the existing ponds and to design additional treatment capacity to serve the needs of the present and future connected area to the year 2005. USAID/Jordan will finance the required study under TSFS V Project (278-0266).

Potential U.S. consulting firms associated with Jordanian consultants, may obtain the terms of reference from Mr. Abraham Grayson, Chief Engineer AID/W, ANE, PD/ENR, Room No. 3321A, Telephone No. (02)647-8094, Washington D.C., 20523, or from the Tenders Division, Water Authority, P.O. Box 1220, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 688100.

The technical and the financial proposals shall be submitted to the Director, Government Tenders Directorate, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, P.O. Box 1220, Amman, Jordan, Tel: 668481, Telex 21944 MPW JO. Submittal and proposals shall not be later than 13:30 of Saturday, January 6, 1990.

Director/ Government Tenders Directorate Chairman of the Central Tenders Committee Eng. Salem Qudah

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./Max. temp.  
Amman 8/15  
Aqaba 11/24  
Desert 14/27  
Jordan Valley 13/22

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 25. Humidity readings: Amman 66 per cent, Aqaba 29 per cent.

AMMAN: Dr. Bassam Al Qaddumi 646024  
Dr. Saleem Al Khayat 791890  
Dr. Kayed Halayeb 723222  
Fitzs pharmacy 661512  
Ferdous pharmacy 778336  
Al Asmaa pharmacy 637055  
Naourah pharmacy 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy 644945  
Simeisah pharmacy 637660

WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Clouds increase gradually and rain falls in the northern and central parts of the country. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate wind and calm sea.

IRBD: Dr. Nabil Abu Al Ola (→)  
Al Sharas' pharmacy (363236)

### JORDAN ELECTRIC AUTHORITY

Electric Power Company 636381  
RJ Flight Information 06-3200  
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 06-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Jordan Medical Centre 612613/22  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Ann. 644931/16  
Abileh Maternity, J. Ann. 642411/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362  
Mallaa, J. Annas 636140  
Palestine: Shmeisani 664171/4  
Shmeisani Hospital 664151/3  
University Hospital 684585  
Al-Munawar Hospital 667277/9  
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37  
Al-Abi, Abdali 664164/6  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen 777101/3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafi 72511/26  
Army, Maka 691611/5  
Quetta Alia Hospital 602240/50  
Amal Hospital 674155  
ZARQA: Zarqa Govt. Hospital 05963323  
Zarqa National Hospital 05991071  
Ibn Sina Hospital 05986732

## King receives more birthday wishes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday received congratulatory cables on his birthday from Lieutenant-General Omar Hassan Al Bashir, president of the Sudanese National Salvation Command Council, and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. In their cables the leaders wished King Hussein a happy and long life. Bashir praised King Hussein's pan-Arab stands and lauded Jordan for its support for the Sudanese government and people.

Youth Minister Awad Khleifat deputised for the King in a festival organised by the Royal Skiing Federation in cooperation with the Coast Guard Corps and a number of ministries and private sector institutions. The celebration, which was held in Aqaba, included boat racing and skiing.

At the end of the celebration, Khleifat presented token gifts to the participants.

Also in Aqaba, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma opened a new premises of the Aqaba Sports and Cultural Club and a book exhibition. Princess Basma contributed JD 5,000 to the club. Princess Basma was accompanied by Dr. Khleifat, who also contributed JD 3,000 to the club.

The Princess and the accompanying delegation then toured Aqaba and opened a handicraft exhibition, organised by the Aqaba Charitable Women Association. She also visited the Aqaba Comprehensive Girls School, where she attended the graduation of the first two batches of tricot and textile course graduates. She distributed certificates to the graduates. She then called at the Al Thaqi Society for the handicapped and donated JD 3,000 to the centre.

In South Shomali, the education department held a major celebration to mark the King's birthday. The celebration included a scout parade. Participants carried the Jordanian flag, King Hussein's photos and placards with congratulations to the King.

Water has become a valuable



### 24-kilometre walk for a cause

HER MAJESTY Queen Noor, along with thousands of citizens, took part in the third annual charity march organised by the Society for Care of Neurological Patients and the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

At the end of the 24-kilometre march the Queen distributed awards to participants. Among those taking part in the march were Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid and Princess Maja and members of the diplomatic corps in Amman. (Petra photo)

## Waste water seminar to discuss side-effects

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on "sustainability and environmental assessment of the use of treated waste water" will open in Amman Sunday. The three-day seminar will review working papers presented by Jordanian, Arab, and European scientists and agricultural experts on treatment methods and usage of waste water.

The papers will discuss the side-effects of using treated water on soil, methods of irrigation, the environmental dimension of using the water and economic feasibility of such use.

The discussions will also touch on the use of treated waste water in a number of Arab and industrial countries participating in the seminar.

The seminar is organised by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Jordan Cooperative Organisation, and the Jordanian Society for the Control of Environmental Pollution.

Water has become a valuable

## Strategy for Arab labour markets

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Dr. Jamal Al Bedour proposed the adoption of a comprehensive strategy in Arab labour markets in light of foreign labour competition. In a statement he made to Petra after chairing a joint meeting of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Tunis to discuss a proposed Arab regional centre for the development of business management, Bedour said the Ministry of Labour, undertaken necessary measures to convene meetings between delegations and officials from the ministries of labour, planning, and social development.

Jordan has constructed a chain of sewage plants throughout the country, and a waste-water network collects and transports the waste-water to the plants. Sixty million cubic metres of treated waste-water every year are channelled into the storage systems and used for irrigation in the major agricultural areas of Jordan. But more treated water is still needed for agricultural land reclamation in the badia areas.

## Majali, Mubarak discuss media ties



Nasouh Al Majali was briefed by their directors on the role they play in serving local communities.

Majali expressed admiration of the local radio and television stations. He said, "they contribute to developing local communities and enhancing the sense of belonging."

Majali then visited the Suez Canal Corporation where he was briefed by its deputy director on its importance in promoting international transport and on its achievements since its expansion after the October 1973 war.

The corporation's deputy director said the canal "is one of the pillars of national economy in Egypt because it provides approximately \$1 billion a year."

Also Thursday, Majali visited Egypt's state-run radio and television stations in Ismailiyyah and

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammed Al Qaddoumi displaying oil and watercolor paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ A book exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Sama Bourai and Abir Abu Joudah at Alia Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "The Blue Rider" at the Goethe Institute — 4:30 p.m.
- ★ A photographic exhibition on Amman at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### FILM

- ★ A film entitled "A Tale of Two Cities" at the British Council — 5:30 p.m.

## Amman Declaration pledges Arab support for 'Education for All'

By Suhaib Obaidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An "Amman Declaration" expressing Arab support for an international initiative to convene a world conference on "Education for All" and containing what amounts to be an Arab strategy for education in the next decades was the outcome of a four-day meeting here.

Summing up the deliberations and results of the Amman meeting, one of 12 regional consultations in the run-up to the world conference to be held in Thailand in March 1990, Education Minister Adnan Badran, chairman of the Amman gathering, told a press conference Thursday that the declaration emphasised that "education is a right for all" and called on world countries to cooperate in achieving this goal by overcoming obstacles, particularly those caused by poverty, war, racial discrimination, disasters and occupation, mainly in occupied Palestine.

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

Lack of education has many ramifications according to Reid: Economic — illiterate people cannot be as economically productive as those who are literate. Technological — without education, one cannot see the opportunities that technology offers. Environment — there are dangers to the earth and its atmosphere and only through education can people help to protect the environment.

Independence of the nations — "we will not know it unless we are educated."

An overriding message at the conference was that education is not only restricted to schools, but is attainable in all aspects of life, like the media, on-the-job training and religious leaders..

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank — were raising the slogan "Education for All" because there is a world crisis in the form of disintegration of the gains that the world countries achieved, (especially the quality of life for our species, the centre of which is education," he said. "Education took a universal direction, we cannot overlook the crisis, we have to solve it."

According to Badran, the four international sponsor organisations

## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

جريدة تايمز الأردنية المستقلة للطباعة والتوزيع باللغة الإنجليزية

Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

## Not just any education

THE regional Arab conference on Education for All which ended its meeting Thursday on a promising note has successfully and eloquently drafted a declaration already dubbed as the "Amman Declaration" on Education for All. The Amman Declaration will of course serve as one of the many foundations being earnestly worked out in preparation for the World Conference on Education for All scheduled to take place in Thailand next March. Of course all mankind takes comfort from this dedicated international effort to eradicate illiteracy from all corners of the world especially from those most adversely affected by a high rate of illiteracy. The Arab World is unfortunately among the regions of the underdeveloped world where illiteracy is still rampant. The organic link between education and development is too clearly established to require further elaboration. In the final analysis, what separates the developed from the underdeveloped is not natural resources but the level of education attained by the two.

However what worries many in this context is this concentration on the element of "education" per se in a manner devoid of any reference to the "right kind" of education. What the underdeveloped world certainly needs in this age of advanced knowledge is not just any education but the right "right kind" of education. It is axiomatic that improper education or faulty educational systems can be just as damaging as no education at all. The so-called developing countries have been a victim for so long of inappropriate educational systems that in turn attributed to the perpetuation of their underdevelopment. When countries maintain educational systems that belong to a by-gone era, that is a prescription for the continuation of their backwardness both intellectually and materially. That is why one would have thought that instead of this emphasis on education as such there would have been more concentration on the type of education, a progressive and forward-looking one. The underdeveloped nations need to introduce major innovations into their educational systems much more than they need "any" education. For only through the accumulative effects of contemporary and progressive education can the problem of illiteracy, both in the strict and liberal sense, be resolved once and for all.

Accordingly the organisers of the World Conference on Education for All, especially the United Nations agencies which are sponsoring the March conference, are called upon to take such points into consideration when they embark on their giant crusade to eradicate illiteracy from the four corners of the world. Without such considerations, their endeavours would not only be incomplete but dangerous as well.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Friday said parliament members are holding consultations at present on means to tackle the various problems facing the Kingdom. This is a natural phenomenon in view of the situation in the country and as preparations are going ahead for the formal opening by His Majesty King Hussein of the new House of Parliament with a speech from throne in which he will define the government's programme and provide guidelines for the legislative council, the paper noted. It said that the coming stage should usher in a new era of close cooperation between the executive and legislative authorities in the country in the best interest of the Jordanian people. The paper said the current consultations among the deputies is something natural at this stage, and should continue prior to the formal meeting of parliament where all the eyes will be focused on the deliberations and on the way the deputies will tackle the current issues.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily comments on the cool reception accorded to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in Washington in view of his attitude towards the Middle East peace and the Baker five-point plan for a settlement. Mahmoud Rimawi says if reports about such cool reception were true one would naturally expect Washington now to be true to the principles in which the American people believe and embark on meaningful action designed to bring about peace. One would expect Washington to refrain from taking advantage of its right at the U.N. Security Council where it has been vetoing all resolutions condemning Israel's criminal actions in the occupied Arab territories, the writer continues. He says that the principle of land for peace and not elections in exchange for peace should be adopted; and the United States should explicitly declare its intentions about a comprehensive peace and its acceptance of the projected international conference to reach a final settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The writer says one cannot believe in any of the United States actions unless and until it takes such constructive steps.

Al Dostour daily commented on Shamir's visit to the United States where he discussed the U.S.-sponsored five point-plan to initiate Palestinian-Israeli talks. The paper said that following a series of meetings in Washington, the two sides failed to reach substantive results and failed to end their differences over the plan. The meetings proved that Shamir is more adamant and still adhering to his position unyielding by any pressure or any opposition even from Israel's strongest ally, the paper noted. Therefore, the paper said, the Baker plan could well be considered as dead, and one could regard the initiative as futile as all previous attempts to find a solution based on United States standard. Thus, the paper said, one can conclude that another peace opportunity has been lost, thanks to Shamir's adamant stand and Washington's inflexible attitude towards the Jewish state which totally disregards the world community's principles and standards.

## Common threads in uprisings that forced changes

What sparks in the huge popular uprisings that topple governments or force reforms? Will there be more of them in the 1990s? In this report, The Associated Press looks at "people power" uprisings in the past 10 years, and some common threads among them.

By Susan Ruel

NEW YORK — In a little more than a decade, uprisings have brought down the shah of Iran, chased Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos from office and forced South Korea's authoritarian leadership to accept democratic elections.

Hundreds of thousands of East Germans have marched to demand reforms in the past few months, forcing a shakeup in the Communist leadership, the opening of borders and a promise of free elections. And in the past two years, demonstrations in China and Burma shook those countries' governments before they were bloodily suppressed.

Such "people power" events have featured surging forces that brought sudden change, sometimes even surprising the participants. They contrast sharply with the measured, careful steps that brought democracy and reforms in some nations of East Europe and South America, and revolutions, like that in Nicaragua, growing out of civil wars.

Similar threads run through many of the "people power" outbreaks. They tended to come at times of rapid economic modernization, increased contact with outside democratic ideas and slight tick upward in the standard of living — an improvement that

### What about the 1990s?

Scholars will watch to see if countries have similar outbreaks in the 1990s. But some experts say that much of what happened in countries as diverse as Iran in 1979, the Philippines in 1986 and South Korea in 1987 was unique to those nations, and that these events cannot be used to predict developments elsewhere.

## Indian riots make many Muslims homeless

By Dev Varma  
Reuters

BHAGALPUR, India — For Mohammad Wasil national elections later this month will just be a footnote to the massacre he survived in this north Indian town.

He has abandoned his farm for a refugee camp at a school guarded by heavily armed police, fearing a return of Hindu mobs to this dusty town in the state of Bihar.

Wasil, 79, was a survivor of Hindu-Muslim riots in Bhagalpur and surrounding areas in the final week of October. The official death toll was more than 200. Local people say it was far higher.

Troops called in after four days of carnage rescued Wasil and others at the farm and escorted them to the refugee camp.

"I never dreamed that one day I would be a refugee," he said.

Hindu-Muslim violence is common in north India but has intensified significantly in recent weeks in the run-up to general elections which begin on Nov. 22.

The root cause of the violence is a project by Hindu fundamentalists to build a temple next to a mosque in Ayodhya in neighbouring Uttar Pradesh state.

**Hindu-Muslim violence is common in north India but has intensified significantly in recent weeks in the run-up to general elections which begin on November 22.**

Last Thursday, amid massive security, fundamentalist Hindus started foundation stone ceremonies for the temple next to a 16th century mosque they believe was built on the site of a demolished temple marking the birthplace of their God Rama.

India's 100 million Muslim minority is deeply upset about what they see as a symbol of rising Hindu fundamentalism that threatens their way of life.

The influential imam of Delhi, Syed Abdulla Bukhari, has told Muslims not to vote for Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party. He and many other Muslims blame Gandhi for causing the violence by refusing to halt the Ayodhya ceremonies despite legal disputes over the boundaries of the mosque.

At the time of the October riots in Bhagalpur an army spokesman said the violence there was provoked by a procession of Hindus determined to march to Uttar Pradesh to join in

whetted the public's appetite for even more progress, at a pace faster than existing governments could allow.

They often have coincided, too, with uncertainty about a nation's future leadership, allegations of government corruption, the presence of charismatic leaders or official indecision at crucial moments. They have involved uncharacteristic unity among students, professionals and blue-collar citizens.

Some of the rebellions also involved fervent criticism of foreign nations with influence over leaders fighting to stay in power. Strong anti-American sentiment erupted in Iran and South Korea, and discontent in East Europe earlier this decade led to calls for an end to Soviet domination.

Now, reform movements in some East Bloc nations try to simulate changes in the Soviet Union ushered in by Mikhail Gorbachev.

### What about the 1990s?

Scholars will watch to see if countries have similar outbreaks in the 1990s. But some experts say that much of what happened in countries as diverse as Iran in 1979, the Philippines in 1986 and South Korea in 1987 was unique to those nations, and that these events cannot be used to predict developments elsewhere.

They say conditions that bring thousands into the streets in one country may have little effect elsewhere, or simply could encourage gradual change rather than a sudden explosion.

Also, participants in "people power" revolts may not seek democracy in the Western sense, nor get the reforms they want over the long term. Iranian militants trying to overthrow Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi wanted a strict Islamic state, rather than a Western-style democracy.

In South Korea, the opposition has accused the government of continuing to hold political prisoners and dragging its feet on further reforms.

Jürgen Domes, a West German political scientist and China specialist, says an improved economic and political climate often helps spawn revolution.

"Revolution is started and developed during a time of comparative relaxation," Domes said.

"Marcos at least allowed elections..." the shah loosened the script in Iran. In China, a certain amount of relaxation, relatively speaking, had been in effect since early 1988," said Domes, chairman of the political science department at the Saar University in Saarbrücken, East Germany's hinge demonstrations this year followed major improvements in political conditions elsewhere in Soviet-aligned East Europe, events watched closely by East Germans.

Shireen Hunter, deputy director of the Middle East programme at the Centre for Strategic and

International Studies in Washington, described the loosening of political constraints in Iran as "a slight opening, as when the window is opened on what was an oppressive atmosphere, like the air before a storm."

Rapid modernisation and contact with the West also can help precipitate a revolution, especially when large numbers of students acquire democratic or religious ideas abroad.

South Korea's revolt came as the world praised its "economic miracle," and Iran's came as the shah tried to goad a feudal economy into the 20th century.

South Koreans took to the streets in the spring of 1987 and wrung from Chun the concession of a direct election, rather than a choice by the electoral college that Chun controlled. Chun's hand-picked successor, Roh Tae-woo, defeated two opposition leaders, Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam, when they split the opposition vote.

### Corruption fuels revolts

Claims of corruption also fuel revolutionary movements. Demonstrators denounced corruption in Iran, China, South Korea and the Philippines.

Jack Bresnan, a senior research fellow at Columbia's East Asian Institute and a specialist on the Philippines, added that a succession problem is often at the root of turmoil — from who would follow the ailing shah, Marcos, and paramount Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, to who would succeed President Chun-Doo-

Hyun of South Korea when his term ended in 1988. Unrest this fall in East Germany coincided with signs that ailing Communist Party leader Erich Honecker would be replaced soon.

Pro-democracy protests erupted in Rangoon after 78-year-old Burmese leader Ne Win retired in 1988. He had ruled the once prosperous nation since 1962.

Charismatic leaders also help spur a revolutionary movement. The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini became the titan of Iranian revolution; the widow Corazon Aquino provided a symbol for resistance to Marcos in the Philippines. Kim Dae-Jung and Kim Young-Sam became pivotal in South Korea, and student leaders moved to the forefront of unrest this year in China.

The political systems overthrown were different, Domes said. While land reform measures early in Marcos' rule were dramatic, by the end his government had become essentially conservative. The shah's reign, in contrast, aimed at rapid development of the country. East Germany was an orthodox Communist state.

Most Filipino soldiers stayed on the sidelines during the revolution, and only some Iranian army units supported the shah to the end. The Chinese army ultimately stood with the Communists and put down the seven-week pro-democracy drive.

In addition, the Philippines had a tradition of democratic elections; South Korea, Iran, Burma and China did not.

## Quandt says occupation affects U.S.-Israeli ties

By Norma S. Holmes

WASHINGTON — Israel's "perpetual occupation" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, "with all that it entails, cannot go on without it ultimately affecting the quality of the U.S.-Israeli relationship," says a former U.S. official who participated in Camp David negotiations.

William Quandt, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution who served on the National Security Council from 1977 to 1979, said American support of Israel is firmly based on the perception of a shared history and shared values.

"If the main perception Americans have of Israel is soldiers going in and beating up teenagers, ultimately it's going to stick into the American conscience that 'something has changed' in Israel. The moral commitment is going to wane whether we want it to or not..." And the United States ought to be saying that to Israelis as an act of friendship."

"We started saying prayers thinking we would all be dead as the mob looted everything and tried to set fire to the house. Then the army troops came and rescued us."

The makeshift camp is noisy

with crying babies, shrieking children and men and women jostling as food is distributed.

"I don't think ever will be able to go back to my village. We will never be safe there," Wasil said.

A weeping middle-aged woman moved about searching for her missing husband. "I know he is not dead," she sobbed.

She comes from Tazamuri, now a ghost village 18 kilometers from Bhagalpur where most houses have been burned or pulled down.

The mosque at the entrance to the village is destroyed, with Hindu saffron flags fluttering over the ruins. Tom and half burnt pages of the Koran littered the premises.

"The Hindus in Pramandpur (a neighbouring village) whom we see everyday, attacked us. They killed 11 people and looted every house," Mohammad Salimuddin said. "How can we live in Tazamuri?"

"We never attacked them," said Bhudev Singh, the Hindu head of Pramandpur. "It is the work of outsiders."

"If they think they are not safe in Tazamuri, they can go to Pakistan," said Vijay Jha, a Hindu farmer.

Abbas Reza, just eight years old, was still in hospital.

"They killed my mother, then my elder sister and my younger brother. My daddy is alive because he was not at home," he said.

On the next bed lay Mallika Begum, her feet chopped off, the lone survivor of a massacre in Chanderi village where 100 people were killed. Officials said only 26 bodies were found.

In the narrow streets of Bhagalpur, police vehicles with loudspeakers blared: "Please return the loot. No action will be taken against you." People listened impatiently.

"I don't think Hindus and Muslims will ever be able to live in peace. How long can troops stay here?" asked Qazi Mujahidul Islam, a religious leader.

"The longer the intifada goes on, the greater the pressure there is to take a tougher line, because from the inside there is a growing militancy in the occupied territories on the part of both Israelis and Palestinians," Quandt observed.

"Israel Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is going through about the same thing as FLO Chairman Yasser Arafat with his hard-liners, and with the central committee of his party. Both leaderships are under pressure from hardliners who think they have already made too many concessions," said Quandt.

Statistics gathered by the West Bank Data Project in Jerusalem reveal that there are now 1.5 million Palestinians under Israeli control in the occupied territories and another 600,000 or more Palestinians who are Israeli citizens, Quandt noted.

In the short term, he said, "Israel cannot integrate 1.5 million angry Palestinians into Israeli society..." In the long term, and in the absence of a political settlement, "sometime within the next 20 years a near parity of Jews and Arabs living under Israeli control will develop."

"The way out has to be to some kind of a political settlement that rediscovers political boundaries

in which Palestinians can run their own affairs, but within some kind of a secure economic framework," Quandt said.

"It's going to be a complicated negotiation, but I don't think the United States should take a hands-off position towards it. The question is now, is there any way to move this process forward?"

Quandt said the often discussed concept of a Bneiur model state would afford "separate political identities" without erecting partitions or restricting areas of residence.

The concept of Bneiur nations has very warm feelings towards the other. You're not going to get Israelis or Arabs overcoming the biases, the prejudices that happen on both sides. You're not going to make peace by saying "everybody has to love each other and then peace will break out..."

"You make peace when people hate each other — because there's no better alternative."

"Peace agreements are contractual agreements made by governments and accepted by a population to change to a change of residence."

Their

## S Satellites et image numérique

**Quand les chiffres se mêlent de photographie**

L'image spatiale, sans être complètement banalisée, fait maintenant partie de notre environnement. Plus personne n'est surpris par les images METEOSAT, qui expliquent de façon lumineuse les commentaires parfois obscurs de nos météorologues. Et pourtant, sait-on qu'à l'exception des

techniques d'acquisition à distance et de traitement de ce type d'images est appelée Télédétection Spatiale. Longtemps, la diffusion des images spatiales numériques, sources exclusivement américaines ou soviétiques, est restée relativement confidentielle. Mais avec l'arrivée du Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre, SPOT, en 1986, la télédétection a évolué vers un véritable marché commercial très ouvert. Conçu par le CNES (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales) et réalisé par la France, en association avec 2 partenaires européens (Belgique et Suisse), SPOT 1 a été lancé il y a près de 4 ans. Depuis, il a fonctionné, au-delà des espérances les plus optimistes, transmettant plus d'un million d'images de notre planète et il s'est octroyé la 1ère place sur le marché international de la Télédétection, mettant fin au quasi-monopole du satellite américain LANDSAT.

Les qualités techniques de SPOT et la politique offensive de marketing de la société SPOT IMAGE ont permis d'imposer l'imagerie spatiale comme outil privilégié pour la gestion globale des ressources et la protection de l'environnement. SPOT IMAGE fait preuve d'un dynamisme unique dans ce domaine: plus de 3/4 du chiffre d'affaires (15 millions de dollars en 1988) est réalisé à l'étranger, dont 4/5 sur le seul continent Nord-Américain.

Le marché potentiel est effectivement très vaste et sans parler des applications militaires, les applications civiles sont extrêmement nombreuses: Tous d'abord, le cartographique, moins de 50% des terres émergées du Globe sont converties à moyenne échelle (1/500000-1/1000000) et les images SPOT se sont montrées parfaitement adaptées pour réaliser ce type de produit. C'est de fondamental pour les pays en voie de développement, qui peuvent ainsi accéder à leurs données cartographiques

images ramenées des vols habités, une image spatiale n'est pas une simple photographie mais une image numérique, c'est-à-dire une série impressionnante de données transmises par un satellite et qui peuvent être chiffrées, ensuite "traduites" en une image photographique?

10m. Une scène P est donc constituée d'environ 6000x6000, soit 36 millions de pixels. Ce qui correspond, en termes d'information, à un gros dictionnaire encyclopédique de 1500 pages! Le 2ème mode est le mode multispectral (X5). La sensibilité des capteurs est décomposée en 3 parties (dites bandes spectrales ou canaux) ayant chacune sa spécificité. Par exemple, la bande du proche infrarouge est particulièrement intéressante pour les études de végétation (évolution, détection de maladie). Il y a donc en fait 3 images et théoriquement 3 fois plus de pixels. Pour éviter un trop grand nombre d'informations, les pixels sont regroupés, mais la résolution n'est plus alors que de 20m.

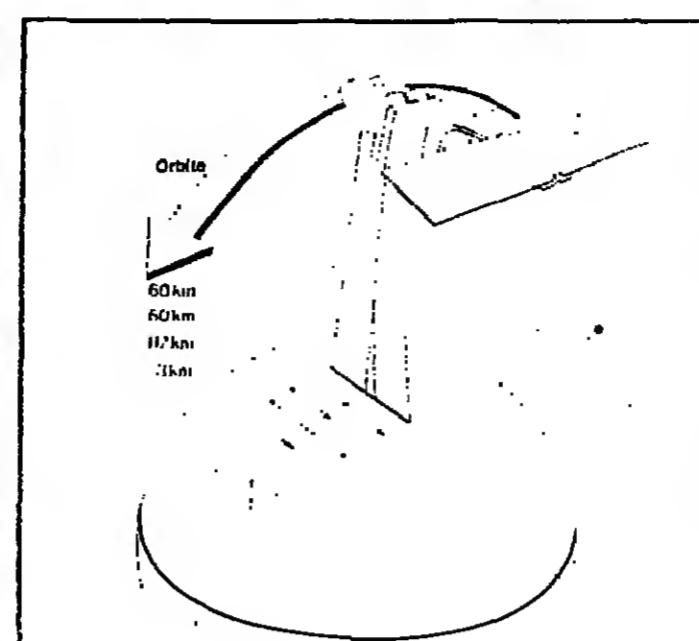
Plus concrètement, prenons une scène P et affectons à chacun de ses pixels une teinte allant, selon sa valeur, du noir total au blanc absolu. Le résultat sera une image ayant l'apparence d'une photo noir et blanc, de même, avec une image XS, les valeurs des pixels peuvent être transformées en différents types de bleu, vert et rouge (les 3 couleurs fondamentales). La combinaison des 3 canaux fournit une superbe image aux couleurs assez inhabituelles.

Les images brutes, reçues du satellite, sont difficilement utilisables directement. Elles nécessitent des corrections, d'une part, afin d'en améliorer la qualité et, d'autre part, afin de les rendre exactes du point de vue cartographique. D'autres traitements, à caractère thématique, sont également nécessaires selon le type d'application. Tous ces traitements exigent une grande puissance de calcul, étant donné le très grand nombre d'informations d'une simple image. L'image satellite est donc indissociable des systèmes de traitement d'images, qui comportent en plus d'un pixel correspondant effectivement à un petit Carré au sol de 10x10m. On parle alors d'une "résolution" de

10m. Une scène P est donc constituée d'environ 6000x6000, soit 36 millions de pixels. Ce qui correspond, en termes d'information, à un gros dictionnaire encyclopédique de 1500 pages! Le 2ème mode est le mode multispectral (X5). La sensibilité des capteurs est décomposée en 3 parties (dites bandes spectrales ou canaux) ayant chacune sa spécificité. Par exemple, la bande du proche infrarouge est particulièrement intéressante pour les études de végétation (évolution, détection de maladie). Il y a donc en fait 3 images et théoriquement 3 fois plus de pixels. Pour éviter un trop grand nombre d'informations, les pixels sont regroupés, mais la résolution n'est plus alors que de 20m.

Plus concrètement, prenons une scène P et affectons à chacun de ses pixels une teinte allant, selon sa valeur, du noir total au blanc absolu. Le résultat sera une image ayant l'apparence d'une photo noir et blanc, de même, avec une image XS, les valeurs des pixels peuvent être transformées en différents types de bleu, vert et rouge (les 3 couleurs fondamentales). La combinaison des 3 canaux fournit une superbe image aux couleurs assez inhabituelles.

Les images brutes, reçues du satellite, sont difficilement utilisables directement. Elles nécessitent des corrections, d'une part, afin d'en améliorer la qualité et, d'autre part, afin de les rendre exactes du point de vue cartographique. D'autres traitements, à caractère thématique, sont également nécessaires selon le type d'application. Tous ces traitements exigent une grande puissance de calcul, étant donné le très grand nombre d'informations d'une simple image. L'image satellite est donc indissociable des systèmes de traitement d'images, qui comportent en plus d'un pixel correspondant effectivement à un petit Carré au sol de 10x10m. On parle alors d'une "résolution" de



Grâce à ses deux capteurs, SPOT balaye la Terre d'un ruban sans fin.

Intéressant pour étudier des phénomènes locaux à évolution rapide comme le développement des marées noires ou des incendies de forêt.

Mais c'est sur le plan du marketing et des services que SPOT, par le biais de la société SPOTART, a parfaitement atteint ses objectifs. Cette société fait l'interface entre le client et la haute technologie de SPOT. Une très grande variété de services est offerte depuis la fourniture de scènes (formats, niveaux de correction et support choisis par le client), à la gestion des demandes de programmation des prises de vues, en passant par la vente d'images somptueuses au format, la collection SPOTART. Sur un plan plus local, peut être l'établissement de contrats d'acquisition et de distribution locale d'images ou encore la fourniture des données techniques nécessaires à mise en œuvre d'un site, ce qui est particulièrement intéressant pour étudier des phénomènes locaux à évolution rapide comme le développement des marées noires ou des incendies de forêt.

La philosophie de diffusion des images SPOT est toute simple: tout le monde peut accéder à l'information. La notion même de cartographie classique se trouve donc quelque peu malmenée: alors que les cartes topographiques restent encore souvent inaccessibles, une information géographique de précision, analogue et considérablement plus à jour est disponible, pour peu que l'on possède les outils de traitement appropriés et les moyens de les utiliser. Aucun territoire ne peut se prévaloir contre l'outil indiscrét des satellites comme SPOT. En fait, la seule défense réellement efficace contre de tels enquêteurs reste une bonne grosse couverture ouagoueuse...

François Gallois.

A l'affiche du Nijoum depuis dimanche

**Batman: chauve-souris qui peut**

L'homme-chauve-souris, qui vole de succès en succès depuis sa sortie aux Etats-Unis fin août, sort ses griffes au Nijoum à Amman. Batman a d'ores et déjà conquis les Jordaniens. Malgré l'absence de suspense et une action, qui tarde à déployer ses ailes.

Paul Azzena est content. Propriétaire du Nijoum depuis un mois, il l'offre une inauguration en fanfare. Moins d'un trimestre après sa sortie aux Etats-Unis, Batman virvole sur l'écran de son cinéma. C'est là que nous avons misé avec la chaîne Warner", précise-t-il. Le film est là. Et le succès garanti.

Depuis dimanche, les Jordaniens se bousculent pour voir à l'œuvre le personnage créé en 1939 par le dessinateur américain Bob Kane, et incarné à l'écran par Michael Keaton. Et pourtant, personne ici ne conserve au fond de sa mémoire, comme les Américains, le souvenir des deux

chauve-souris.

Pourquoi pas. A condition d'avoir un scénario bien ficelé et un bon suspens. Or, le Batman de Tim Burton brille par la mollesse de l'air et l'absence de l'autre. Les ingrédients sont pourtant là: des policiers plongés et vendus à la pêche; une charmante photographie (Kim Basinger), qui croit à l'existence de ce justicier hors pair au point d'en tomber amoureuse; des décors magnifiques... Mais le film manque d'action.

A tel point d'ailleurs, que la vraie vedette de Batman se révèle être son père: c'est Jack Palance, alias le Joker, alias Jack Nicholson. C'est lui qu'on voit le plus, et qui fait l'histoire. Assassin des parents de Bruce Wayne, il a quelque chose du sorcier métaphysique. Quand Batman croit s'être débarrassé en le jetant dans une cage d'acide, il resurgit, certes défiguré et nanti d'un visage perpétuel, plus méchant et plus fou que jamais.

Mais là encore, il fait le spectacle, fante d'intrigue à mourir. Nicholson va même jusqu'à se parodier lui-même. Notamment quand il s'assit une hache et roula des yeux... comme dans Shining. Son one-man-show tourne parfois au ridicule, sinon au vulgaire, tant il révèle le néant romanesque du film de Tim Burton. Un film à budget énorme, qui en moins de trois semaines de distribution aux Etats-Unis a attiré déjà 250 millions de dollars de recettes et qui restera dans le livre des records comme pluie que dans celui des chefs-d'oeuvres.

Alain Reson.

Batman, au Nijoum. Séances à 18h30, 18h30, 20h30 et 22h30. Tel: 673571.

**L'Etat de Palestine a un an**  
**La fête malgré la répression**

Les Palestiniens des territoires occupés ont fêté hier mercredi le premier anniversaire de la proclamation de leur Etat indépendant. Malgré un couvre-feu quasi-total et en enterrer la 6000 victime de la répression israélienne.

L'imposant dispositif militaire déployé par l'armée israélienne a rempli son office. Quelque 700 000 Palestiniens, soit la moitié des habitants des territoires occupés, ont été contraints de rester cloîtrés chez eux mercredi, jour anniversaire de la proclamation par l'OLP de l'Etat indépendant de Palestine.

Seuls les habitants de Jérusalem-Est et de sa périphérie, du centre-ville de Gaza et des villages isolés de Cisjordanie, ont pu dauber, chanter, lacher des ballons et brandir une profusion de drapeaux palestiniens. Enfin d'après-midi, dans la Ville Sainte, les forces de l'ordre ont dispersé et arrêté des groupes de jeunes en habit de fête.

Dans la bande de Gaza, sous couvre-feu quasi-total, l'armée a remporté la guerre des drapés mais a subi d'importants revers dans celle des ballons. Dès le début de la journée, dans les quelques quartiers du centre-ville de Gaza épargnés par les mesures de sécurité, enfants et soldats se sont livrés à une lutte sans merci pour quelques milliers de baudruches multicolores.

Une course poursuite, qui s'est soldée par 18 manifestants blessés par les tirs des militaires d'occupation. Dans la bande de Gaza, un enfant de 12 ans a notamment été grièvement atteint par balle. La veille, un adolescent de 17 ans avait été tué près de Ramallah, portant à 600 le nombre des victimes de la répression israélienne depuis le déclenchement de l'Intifada en décembre 1987.

Pour l'OLP, le premier anniversaire de l'Etat de Palestine a

un goût amer. Un an après avoir收回 le droit à l'existence d'Israël, tout en proclamant l'indépendance sur les territoires occupés, Yasser Arafat a obtenu ce qu'il était en droit d'attendre: l'enclenchement d'un réel processus de paix. Les opinions ont bien changé peu à peu, notamment en Occident, sur le droit des Palestiniens à disposer d'un pays, Israël refuse obstinément tout compromis.

"Nous sommes aujourd'hui dans une impasse politique", a reconnu mercredi soir à Tunis Abou Yiad, le numéro deux de l'OLP, à l'apéritif que la cause palestinienne n'était pas la seule: "Les Américains et les Israéliens sont aussi". Selon lui, le blocage est tel que les propositions du secrétaire d'Etat américain, James Baker, voire même le plan du président égyptien Hosni Mubarak en faveur de l'ouverture d'un dialogue entre Tel-Aviv et les Palestiniens, n'aboutiront à rien.

Même sous le cloche du côté de Yasser Arafat: le président du Comité exécutif de l'OLP a regretté que "le message de paix", qu'il a adressé il y a un an, n'ait pas été "compris par Israël", et qu'il continue d'être ignoré par l'administration américaine.

Washington se retrouve de fait dans une situation délicate, qu'il a illustrée la prudence des déclarations faites à l'issue de la visite aux Etats-Unis d'Izzat Hanna. Après deux heures d'entretiens avec James Baker, le premier ministre israélien a balisé qu'il n'avait pas obtenu de "réponses claires" à ses exigences.

**EN BREF**

Otages. Une organisation clandestine inconnue a revendiqué mercredi soir l'enlèvement à Beyrouth d'une Américaine et de deux Allemands de l'Ouest, dont un enfant de 7 ans. Dans un communiqué, remis à la presse, "l'Organisation de la juste vengeance", justifie le rapt "en raison de leurs activités au Liban" sans plus de précision. Par ailleurs, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) a annoncé cette semaine qu'il envisageait de suspendre prochainement ses activités si aucune solution n'est trouvée au problème de ses deux médecins, enlevés il y a plus d'un mois à Salida. L'enlèvement de mercredi porte à 20 le nombre d'Occidentaux retenus en otages au Liban.

Appel. En voyage à Washington, Lech Walesa, président du syndicat polonais Solidarnosc, a renouvelé mercredi ses appels aux investissements américains dans son pays pour sauver une économie, selon lui "à bord de la catastrophe". Dans un discours devant les deux Chambres du Congrès, le prix Nobel de la Paix s'est félicité du vote, survenu la veille au Sénat, débloquant 657 millions de dollars d'aide à la Pologne. Mais, a-t-il souligné, "nous ne vous demandons pas la charité ou des démonstrations de philanthropie. Nous vous voudrions voir notre pays traité comme un partenaire et un ami."

Week-end. L'Allemagne de l'Ouest se prépare à accueillir un nouveau défilé de millions de visiteurs ce week-end, en association notamment dans de nombreuses villes les horaires de fermetures des magasins. A Berlin-Ouest, les autorités envisagent même de modifier les dates des vacances scolaires de Noël afin d'éviter l'engorgement des routes de transit vers la RFA. Près d'un Allemand de l'Est en visite ayant obtenu un visa, Bonn s'attend en effet à un afflux record de "touristes" venus de RDA à la fin de l'année. Convaincu, à tort ou à raison, que la coupe en deux de Berlin n'a d'ores et déjà plus de sens, une agence genevoise vient très sérieusement de proposer la vente aux enchères du mur...

Sommet. A l'invitation de la France, les douze pays membres de la Communauté économique européenne (CEE) se retrouvent aujourd'hui à Paris pour évoquer l'évolution des pays de l'Est. Ce sommet extraordinaire a pour objectif de préserver la cohésion de la CEE et de faire entendre la voix de l'Europe avant la rencontre Gorbachev-Bush, les 2 et 3 décembre à Malte. Bien que Soviétiques et Américains aient catégoriquement repoussé l'idée que ce tête-à-tête puisse se transformer en un nouveau Yalta, la plupart des observateurs estiment que les situations en RDA, en Hongrie, mais aussi en Bulgarie occuperont une large place dans les discussions entre les deux superpuissances.

Moderation. Au lendemain de la victoire de son mouvement aux élections communales en Namibie, le président de l'Organisation du peuple du Sud-Ouest africain (SWAPO), a lancé mercredi un message de modération et de paix pour préserver la cohésion de la CEE et faire entendre la voix de l'Europe avant la rencontre Gorbachev-Bush, les 2 et 3 décembre à Malte. Bien que Soviétiques et Américains aient catégoriquement repoussé l'idée que ce tête-à-tête puisse se transformer en un nouveau Yalta, la plupart des observateurs estiment que les situations en RDA, en Hongrie, mais aussi en Bulgarie occuperont une large place dans les discussions entre les deux superpuissances.

Guérilla. Près de 2 000 personnes auraient été tuées ou blessées depuis le début de l'offensive, lancée samedi, par la guérilla d'extrême-gauche dans la capitale du Salvador. Mercredi, l'armée a entamé une meurtrière contre-offensive terrestre et aérienne dans les quartiers populaires à forte densité où s'est retranchée la guérilla.

Bûcheurs. Les salariés japonais ont pris en moyenne 6 jours de vacances d'été cette année, selon une enquête publiée jeudi par le principal syndicat nippon. En 1988, les salariés japonais ont eu droit à 10 jours de congés payés, contre 19 pour les Américains, 23 pour les Britanniques, 26 pour les Français et 29 pour les Allemands de l'Ouest.

**A L'AFFICHE****CINEMA**

Alors: Can't buy my love. Vendredi 24: Mort à Venise; Salvador: Nuit dans la mort; Death, another place; A matter of life and death. Film en version originale. Tel: 643991. Route de la Province de Jérusalem puis prendre à droite après l'hôtel Jérusalem puis prendre à gauche, 300 m.

**CONFÉRENCES**

1789 et la pensée politique arabe. Ali Mahfiza, président de l'université de Mt'ab et docteur en Lettres de la Sorbonne, explique comment et avec quelle force la Révolution française a influencé la pensée politique arabe. Centre culturel français, mercredi 20 novembre à 17h30 (en anglais).

Si Versailles m'était conté, de Sacha Guitry, avec Bourvil, Jean Marais et Orsos Welles (1953). Les grandes heures du château de Versailles à travers les siècles. Centre culturel français, mercredi 22 novembre à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en anglais).

Bird, de Clint Eastwood, avec Farcit Whittaker et Diane Venora (1988). La vie du grand justicier Charlie Parker, illustrée par une excellente bande sonore des grands moments de Monk. Centre américain, dimanche 19 novembre à 18h00.

Ciné-club Séances à 13h00, 15h00, 17h00, 18h30 et 20h00. Nouveau film, le lundi à 20h00; projection pour les jeunes, le jeudi à 15h00. Cycle du mois: les passions à l'écran.

Samedi 18: Nine and a half weeks; Invasion of the body snatchers; Into the night; Quir; Summer 1942.

Dimanche 19: Turnball; After hours; Women in love; Crystal heart; Lisa's moon.

Mardi 20: The sweet hostage; Possession; Aventi; The apartment; Angel heart.

Mardi 21: Gone with the wind; Déjà Vu; This sporting life; Conan, the Barbarian; Cocktail.

Mardi 22: Officer and Gentleman; Women in red; Picnic; L'Histoire d'Adèle H.; Big.

Judi 23: The other side of midnight; Black beauty; from here to eternity; She or

Silence, on tourne. 50 années de cinéma français, racontées par Jean-Pierre Maury et Rahaf Badaro et illustrées par de nombreux extraits de films.

## Reversing \$1.06b deficit forecast

## Omanis expect surplus in '89 budget

DUBAI (R) — Oman's economy this year will show the dramatic impact that a few dollars extra on the price of a barrel of oil can make to Gulf oil-producing states.

Oman officials and economists say they are looking forward to gross domestic product (GDP) growth of over five per cent in 1989, and predict that this year's forecast state budget deficit could be wiped out, or even end in a small surplus.

Next year's growth is as always highly dependent on external factors. "But, God willing, we anticipate that we are entering a period of stability," said a central bank official.

Oman's 1989 budget forecast a 40.7 million riyal (\$1.06 billion) deficit, based on a forecast average 1989 oil price of \$12.50 per barrel. The petroleum sector accounts for about 45 per cent of domestic economic activity.

But the generally unexpected firmer world oil price this year has led Omani officials to forecast an average \$16 a barrel for their oil, holding out a prospect of the first budget surplus for five years.

Figures just released by the central bank show 1988 GDP, calculated at constant prices to give a historically adjusted view

of economic progress, grew 5.7 per cent after declining 3.8 per cent in 1987.

However, due to a 21.8 per cent drop in Oman's oil price in 1988 over the year before, nominal domestic growth, which is calculated at current prices, fell 2.8 per cent.

But this year should see both real and nominal positive growth, which should make Omanis feel that much richer in overall terms, independent economists said.

A more stable economic environment after the oil price collapse and upheavals due to the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s would be a boon to the government which is trying to formulate its next 1991-1995 five-year plan, the economists said.

Oman has particularly ambitious development plans for agriculture and fisheries which grew rapidly last year but which still account for only 4.6 per cent of the economy.

Oman's desire to create a more balanced economy is because it has few proven oil reserves compared with other Gulf states and,

unless further reserves are found, can produce at current rates for only another 20 years or so, the economists said.

Reserves are estimated at 4.3 billion barrels, compared with Saudi Arabia's 252 billion, for example.

A possible problem is the very strength of demand that is arising from growing consumer confidence, the economists said.

Overall inflation in Oman is running at a reasonably low three per cent but inflationary pressures could build, they added.

Private consumption is buoyant. Total consumption in 1988 rose 15.9 per cent but private consumption jumped 26.9 per cent and public consumption expenditure was held back to a rise of 4.6 per cent.

Oman's problem, like that of many oil-producing Gulf states, is that any pickup in domestic demand must almost all be matched by higher imports because the manufacturing base is not developed and cannot supply the required goods.

But continuing measures to control inflation in Europe, Japan, and the United States should help by holding back imported inflation, a central bank official said.

An economist at an Oman bank also noted that the government was gradually breaking down wholesale and distribution monopolies in Oman, which had been able to set high prices.

Meanwhile, oil industry sources in the Gulf said Oman's crude oil production in the fourth quarter of this year is averaging about 620,000 barrels per day (b/d), slightly above the 600,000 level earlier in the year.

They said non-OPEC Oman was pushing up its output to boost oil revenues and production may continue to rise in 1990.

The strategy to develop oil

fields aims to achieve an overall output of a daily average of 620,000 b/d this year by taking into consideration economic feasibility of the fields," an unnamed oil official at Oman's oil ministry was quoted as saying last week in an Omani newspaper.

The official also said Oman was adhering to a decision taken last April by six non-OPEC states to cut exports by five per cent in the second half of 1989 to support OPEC's efforts to stabilise oil market prices.

However, oil industry sources in the region said the cuts were aimed at helping the market at the time and were not pursued strictly after the second quarter.

"Oman's term contacts have a clause that gives both parties the right to raise or decrease oil liftings by 10 per cent, so a five per cent cut does not make any difference," an oil industry executive in the Gulf said.

Oil industry sources said Oman is one of the few countries in the region that have continued the relentless search for oil to boost its moderate reserves.

They said Oman's proven crude reserves were now estimated at around 4.3 billion barrels, above 4.1 billion estimated last year.

The latest discovery by Oman's major oil exploration and production company, Petroleum Development Oman, was at Hawqa in central Oman. The well test flowed around 3,145 b/d, the sources said.

## Jordan, Tunisia widen industrial, commercial ties

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Ziad Innab and Tunisian National Economy Minister Mansur Balid Thursday signed minutes of the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian economic committee.

coordination.

In the area of transport, the two sides called on maritime shipping lines to increase the number of journeys made between the two countries.

Earlier Thursday, Balid and Innab visited Sahab Industrial Estate where they were briefed by its director, Fayed Suhaimat, on its establishment, objectives and activities. Suhaimat also briefed them on the estate's role in attracting local, pan-Arab and international investments.

Also Thursday, Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi received the Tunisian minister and discussed with him scopes of enhancing cooperation in the economic and commercial fields.

## Higher pay settlements threaten jobs in Britain

LONDON (R) — The British government warned Thursday that higher pay settlements threatened to increase unemployment, now at its lowest level for nine years.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said: "These kind of pay settlements can only make us less competitive and therefore harm future job prospects."

But car workers at Ford factories in Britain, whose pay deals are often seen as a benchmark for industrial wage negotiations, are rejecting an offer of 9.5 per cent.

Production at Ford's engine plant at Bridgend, South Wales, was at a standstill Thursday after 1,500 workers walked out in protest over the pay offer.

Vauxhall car workers have turned down 9.7 per cent and ambulance crew and engineering workers' unions are also in dispute with their employers.

Economists had been forecasting a bigger unemployment reduction of around 27,000 in October. The number of jobless has declined for 39 consecutive months after peaking at around 3.2 million in 1986.

Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major said Wednesday in a policy statement outlining his strategy to rein in inflation that the unemployment rate would be affected as the economy cooled down under his stewardship.

The U.S. recorded a \$1.18 billion trade surplus with western Europe, reversing a \$71.7 million deficit in August. The deficit with Canada, the U.S.'s biggest trading partner, shrank to \$66 million from \$1.16 billion.

The pound failed to react significantly to the latest batch of British economic indicators but dealers termed it vulnerable.

"Sterling's on eggshells. It won't take much to knock it down a few (West German) pence," said Geoff Earshaw of National Westminster Bank's strategic trading desk in London.

Japan's trade surplus plunged 34.4 per cent to \$4.66 billion in October from \$7.68 billion a year earlier, the largest fall ever recorded, the Japanese finance ministry has said.

Booming demand for imports, dramatically weaker exports and a strong dollar were behind the data, economists said. They expected the total 1989 surplus to narrow markedly from last year.

The size of the repayment took analysts by surprise. They had expected a figure of around \$1.9 billion (\$3.04 billion), describing the higher figure as a sign of buoyancy in the economy.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Cabinet approves protocol with Aden

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet Thursday approved the agricultural cooperation protocol between Jordan and South Yemen. The protocol provides for strengthening cooperation in the fields of scientific research, developing animal wealth, veterinary research, and exchange of agricultural information and expertise.

### Ministry to distribute chick peas today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Supply Ministry has recently imported 4,000 tonnes of chick peas to cover the need of the local market, a spokesman for the ministry said Thursday. The spokesman added that the first consignment, weighing 1,000 tonnes, has been received by the ministry and that the remaining quantity will arrive soon. Starting Saturday, the ministry will distribute the quantity received to merchants and restaurants for selling to citizens in accordance with the prices fixed by the ministry, the source noted. The Cabinet had earlier allowed the private sector to import this foodstuff and to sell it in the local market at the prices fixed by the ministry.

### CAEU to hold high-level talks soon

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will hold its 52nd session here during the first week of December, CEAU Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim said Thursday. Ibrahim added that the meeting's agenda has been finalised by the permanent deputy representatives who concluded their meetings here Thursday. The deputy representatives have discussed among other things the Secretary General's annual report and reviewed the economic difficulties currently facing the Arab countries. The deputy representatives recommended that the Arab planning bodies, and representatives of Arab economic organisations and funds meet to discuss the executive steps for implementing the CEAU's integrated development plan. They also called for adopting the council's draft budget for the year 1990 and for finding a solution to the difficult financial crisis the council is currently undergoing. The CEAU's session will be held at the level of finance, economy and trade ministers.

### ACC labour chiefs to meet in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministers of Labour in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) — Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen — will meet here on Dec. 17 to discuss the technical committees' reports on unifying legislations governing labour, social security, vocational training and information systems, in preparation for submitting them to the Higher Ministerial Committee during its forthcoming session. In another development, ministers of housing and reconstruction in the ACC countries will hold a meeting in Sanaa Tuesday to discuss means of implementing the Arab Housing agreement, concluded on the sidelines of the Sanaa ACC summit.

### Iran, USSR sign agreements

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran and the Soviet Union have signed a number of economic agreements, including one for exporting a 2,000 Iranian-made railroad cars, the Islamic Republic News Agency has reported. The agency said the agreements signed so far include the joint manufacture in Iran of steam generators, industrial molding machines and machine instruments as well as expansion of the electrical industry in Iran. In addition, Iran will export the railroad cars to the Soviet Union, the agency reported. The Soviet Union is to help Iran in oil exploration, prop up its arms industry, build dams, power plants and railroads in return for exports of Iranian natural gas.

### Caritas to give \$20m aid to Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — A leading Lebanese charity has said it would spend \$20 million next year to help victims of the country's civil war. "It is the poorest who pay and who suffer," said a statement from Caritas Lebanon. The charity, affiliated to the Roman Catholic Church, began operating in Lebanon at the start of the war in 1975 and helps all communities. A delegation from Caritas Europe, which will provide most of the funds, is visiting Lebanon this week. Members said there was an enormous need for schooling, medical care, help for the aged, and the rehousing of refugees and other war victims. At the end of 1987, there were 600,000 refugees, 40,000 orphans and 9,700 handicapped people as a result of the fighting, according to a Caritas Lebanon study.

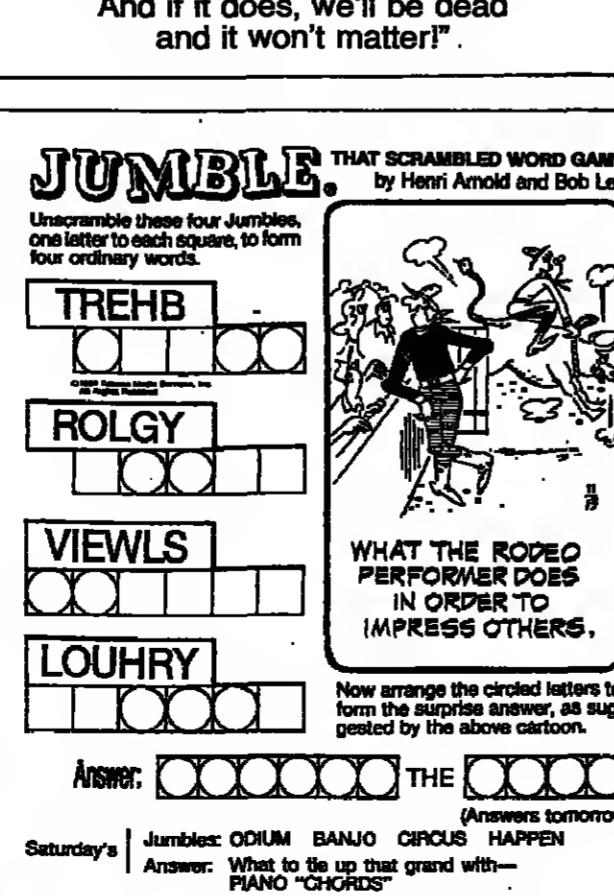
### Syria to award new oil concessions

ABU DHABI (R) — Syria is negotiating with a number of international oil companies to award new oil exploration concessions, Oil Minister Mianis Habib was quoted as telling the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Bayan. Habib said Syria had so far signed 11 exploration agreements with foreign companies. The last two were with Italian Agip Gas, and a Yugoslav company, the minister said. Agip SPA Agip, CN is a unit of Italy's state energy group Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi. "There are negotiations with more firms and we expect they will lead to contracts," Habib was quoted as saying. Syria currently produces about 350,000 barrels per day of crude oil.

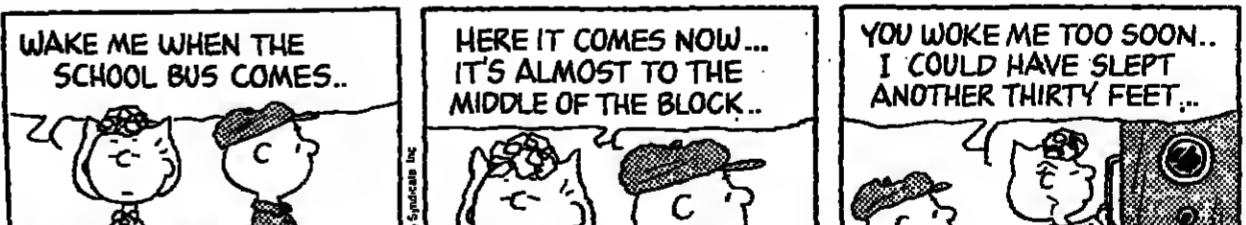
### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

	Nov. 11-15	Nov. 4-7
Daily average	JD 1,728,006	JD 2,068,581
Total volume	JD 6,102,023	JD 8,274,325
Total shares	3,107,238	3,354,474
No. of contracts	3,889	3,984
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 4,814,553	JD 5,620,294
Financial	JD 1,606,287	JD 1,908,024
Service	(23.2%)	(22.8%)
Insurance	(6.4%)	(7.7%)
Share price index	134.3	134.0
No. of companies	61	62
Price movement (rise)	18	24
(decline)	20	23
(stable)	23	15



### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n' Jeff



Saturday's Jumble: ODIUM BANJO CIRCUS HAPPEN  
Answer: What to tie up that grand with—PIANO "CHORDS"

## 'Hero of the world' fascinates Japanese

MIYAKONOJO, Japan (R) — To the local people of this tiny Japanese community, Richard Branson is the "hero of the world."

Huge signboards all over the town proclaim the Briton to be such as the countdown begins for an attempt to make the first hot-air balloon crossing of the Pacific.

The jules verne aspect of the voyage, which Swedish balloonist Per Lindstrand will share with Branson, chairman of Virgin Atlantic Airways, has fascinated the people of Miyakonojo, in the mountains of the southern Kyushu island.

From schoolchildren to grandmothers, they flock to see Branson, 39, at the site of the launch, which could take place as early as Tuesday, depending on the weather.

Much may happen between launch and landing and both Branson and Lindstrand say they are aware of the dangers.

"I overheard one British television crew rehearsing my obtainary," Branson said, laughing, during an interview with Reuters.

In 1987, Branson and Lindstrand made a record-breaking one-and-a-half-day balloon crossing of the Atlantic.

During that flight, radio communications were cut when their balloon's aerials were lopped off by trees.

"Last time... we had enough fearful moments to last a lifetime," Branson said.

"There's nothing safe about this," Lindstrand said.

Lindstrand, president of British balloon manufacturer Thunder and Colt, designed the huge 60-metre high balloon.

The sleepy farming town of Miyakonojo was chosen as the ideal launch site because it lies just under the swift-moving jet-stream.

The balloonist pair hope the winds will carry them in almost a straight line at 240 to 320 kph (150 to 22 mph) to the west coast of the United States in about four days.

One danger lies in being struck by lightning on the 30,000-foot ascent to the jetstream, which is blessed with temperate weather.

Slipping out of the jetstream is a ticket to going far off-course since the balloon cannot be steered and is at the mercy of wind currents.

"One guy I talked to said he heard Richard Branson was going to get spat out of the jetstream you could end up in

Pacific seas around Alaska, and at the worst time of the year for cold," Lindstrand said. "To the south of that, you have sharks, which I don't fancy much."

Branson said he refused to lose sleep mulling over worst-case scenarios, although both men have tried to take into account all eventualities in their drills.

The optimum voyage would be a straight shot along the jetstream with an early morning soft landing in desert between the Sierra Nevadas and the rocky mountains, Branson said.

Despite the dangers, multi-millionaire Branson said he was doing the flight because: "I want to live life to the full."

Despite all the flurry about the flight, not everyone in Miyakonojo is quite sure what it is all about.

"One guy I talked to said he heard Richard Branson was going to be launched to the moon," said city official Yasuo Noguchi.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

#### COUNT HIM OUT

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A ♦ 4  
△ A ♦ 4  
◆ A ♦ 4  
♣ 10 6 5 4 2

**WEST**      **EAST**  
♦ 8 6      ♦ J 9 7 3  
9 8 7 5      6 3 2  
10 8      ♦ 9 7 5 3 2

♦ K Q 9 7 3 ♦ 8

**SOUTH**  
♦ K 10 5 2  
△ K 10 4  
◆ K 6  
♣ A J

The bidding:  
South      West      North      East  
1 NT      Pass      6 NT      Pass  
Pass      Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♦

We have often seen players raising their eyes skyward as if seeking help from the Almighty. We have yet to find one recorded case of divine intervention. Therefore, we suggest bridge players rely on their own ability.

North's jump to six no trump was perhaps a little conservative in view of the five-card suit. However, with no high honor in his long suit, North discounted that asset and settled for the value raise.

West did well not to lead from his club holding, which would have given declarer the contract there and then. After a heart lead, declarer could count only 11 tricks, and the 12th could come only from spades, or an unlikely lie of the club suit.

The question: Whether to play for a 3-3 drop or to take a third-round spade finesse. Mathematically, the odds slightly favor playing for a drop over both defenders have followed to two rounds of the suit.

Although it might not be obvious, such play for the contract. All South has to do is count the hand. The way to get a complete picture of the distribution is to concede a club trick early.

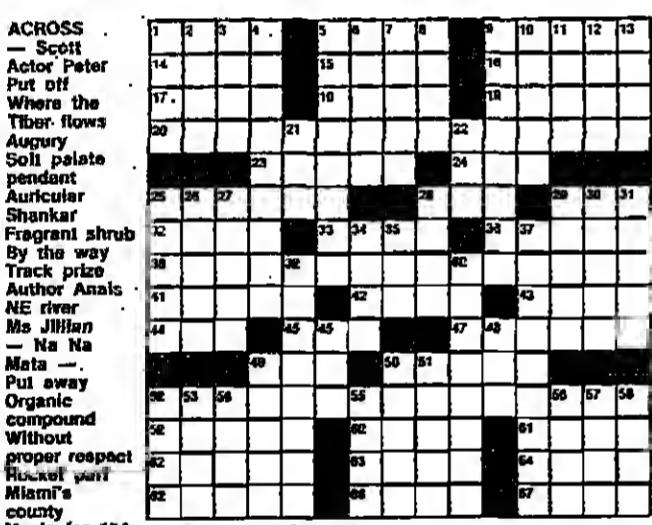
Suppose declarer wins the first trick in dummy and immediately leads a club to the jack. Let's say West takes the queen and continues with a heart. Declarer cashes out the heart, learning West started off with four of them. Next comes two rounds of diamonds, and when West shows out, six of his cards are known. Declarer continues with the ace of clubs, and East's discard is very revealing—another five of West's cards can be counted, which leaves West with only two spades.

So declarer cashes the ace and queen, and when the jack does not drop, confidently continues by taking the "marked" finesse of the ten for the fulfilling trick.

Available for a limited time as a special offer is a two-for-one package of **DOUBLES** booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care of this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

### THE Daily Crossword

by Joel A. Berman

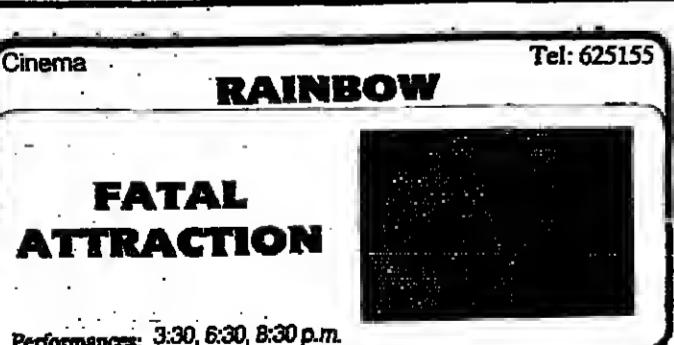


© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved



© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved



© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.  
All Rights Reserved

## Navratilova survives epic battle with Seles

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova got a glimpse of the future of women's tennis on Thursday as she survived a heart-stopping epic with 15-year-old Monica Seles at the \$1 million, year-end championships.

The second-seeded Navratilova hung on to pull out a 6-3, 5-7, 7-5 quarter-final victory in two hours and 20 minutes after watching a 6-3, 5-1 lead evaporate.

"I could very well have thrown in the towel after I lost the second set," said the 33-year-old five-time champion. "But I hung in there. I'm exhausted both physically and mentally."

The problem for the Czechoslovak-born American was that no one told Seles the match was all but over when she trailed 1-5 in the second set.

The seventh-ranked Yugoslav teenager, displaying poise far beyond her years, reeled off six straight games, breaking Navratilova twice while the world number two was serving for the match.

Navratilova, who is accustomed to overpowering most opponents, was forced to rely on patience, soft-touch volleys and precision shot placement to score against Seles.

The sixth seed generates astounding power for someone of her slight build and would have beaten the 33-year-old Navratilova in a slug-fest.

"I would have probably lost the match if I had lost that game," Navratilova admitted.

On her next service game at 5-5, Navratilova held with two aces and a service winner and then broke Seles for the match with a looping forehand that just caught the corner.

### FOR RENT

Three-bedroom furnished flat in good condition and excellent neighbourhood between Fourth & Fifth Circles. Flat has everything.

For more details call owner 674266

### ANGLICAN CHURCH

SERVICES IN ENGLISH THIS SUNDAY  
8 A.M. HOLY COMMUNION  
6 P.M. FAMILY COMMUNION  
CELEBRANT: BISHOP SAMIR KAFITY  
TEL: 628543

### FURNISHED DELUXE FLAT FOR RENT

Three bedrooms, salon, dining and sitting rooms, 250 sq.m. Central heating, telephone and full electric sets. Location 5th Circle.

Please call 679090

### To all English and German books readers English and German books sale at 50% discount

IN INTERBOOK BOOKS SELLER  
JABAL AMMAN, 2ND CIRCLE  
AL BUHRI STREET, NEAR FRENCH LOAF  
CHILDREN BOOKS, ISLAMIC BOOKS,  
MIDDLE EAST BOOKS, BEST SELLER,  
PAPER BACK, ART BOOKS  
DAILY WORKING HOURS  
9-2 p.m. 3.30-8 p.m.  
7 DAYS A WEEK



Photo by Jack Burnside

### Saunders' balancing act

MOTORCYCLE trials is the art of balancing and teasing a motorcycle through a treacherous series of hazards, or sections, without putting your feet down. It sounds simple. It is not.

At the end of the each season the British Experts' Trial series is the 54th running of an event which originated in 1929 and has been held for the past nine years on the steep, wooded slopes of Hawkstone Park.

One week earlier Steve Saunders, the British No. 1, had clinched his seventh national trials championship. Now the 24-year-old was going for a seventh British Experts' win, breaking Sammy Miller's record.

Saunders first won it in 1982, and only John Lampkin, of the legendary motocross and trials family from Yorkshire, interrupted his run the following year.

Britain used to rule the world stage. Now only Saunders is a world championship contender, and the chasm between the quiet Gloucestershire man and his English rivals is awesome.

Yet he no longer considers himself a genuine world title prospect in a sport now dominated by young Scandinavians, Spaniards and Italians, plus the ever-present Thierry Michaud of France — The Guardian.



**STEFANEL**  
Housing, Bank Complex/2nd floor  
Opposite Children World/tel. 685152  
Open from 9:00 a.m. till 10:00 p.m.

### World Cup

## Cheers for winners, excuses for losers

LONDON (AP) — Winners cheered and losers cried "wait 'til next time" Thursday in the wake of the busiest day of qualifying matches for soccer's World Cup.

With only the France-Cyprus match in Toulouse on Saturday still to be played, all 14 berths from Europe were filled, and only three of the 24 worldwide were vacant. Headlines told the story of surprise teams going to Italy next summer — and of some perennial powers that will be staying home.

Weary fans find their holy grail," said the front page of Dublin's Irish Times after Ireland had clinched its first berth in the finals and Scotland reached the final.

"Miracle in Glasgow," was the headline in L'Equipe, the French sports daily. France, a semifinalist in the last cup in 1986, was eliminated from a qualifying chance when Scotland and Norway drew 1-1.

An accompanying cartoon showed people in a car, and the caption read: "The French are going to the World Cup... as tourists."

In the Netherlands, fans read of how the Dutch-European champions and among the most

stylish soccer teams in the world — had qualified for the finals for the first time in 12 years.

"We're going to Rome," said the headline in De Telegraaf, Holland's largest newspaper.

The Amsterdam newspaper De Volkskrant, which also normally covers sports only in a special section, printed a picture of Dutch forward Juul Ellerman totting a Magnum Champagne bottle over most of its front page.

In Britain, national papers and sports broadcasts split their soccer coverage among four international games — England's 0-0 draw with France in an exhibition and World Cup matches in which Ireland and Scotland reached the finals and Wales threw a scare into West Germany before losing. England qualified earlier in the tournament.

Among the losers in Wednesday's qualification marathon, the elimination of Denmark was widely bemoaned.

"Deception — sorry, broken World Cup dreams — goodbye," the headlines in Copenhagen said after a 3-1 loss in Romania struck down a team that performed so well in Mexico in 1986.



SPEAKING PROFESSIONALLY

A five-level English conversational course designed for speakers of the Arabic language

LEARN TO CONDUCT BUSINESS IN "AMERICAN" ENGLISH

• STUDY IN YOUR SPARE TIME

Increase your English business vocabulary  
Understand the inside workings of American business.  
Use e-mail to communicate with our faculty.

• EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTION

Complete w/ 1000 tips included!

Just complete this coupon or fax us at (305) 423-1531 for more information

PLEASE RUSH ME A FREE BROCHURE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

American Career Training Corporation,  
International Division,  
4694 North Federal Highway,  
Pompano Beach, Florida 33064 USA

### Every MONDAY Night HASH - NASH Bar-B-Q Special

all you can eat

for only J.D. 6 (plus 10% government tax)

includes salads,

assorted Bar-B-Q meat,  
dessert and coffee



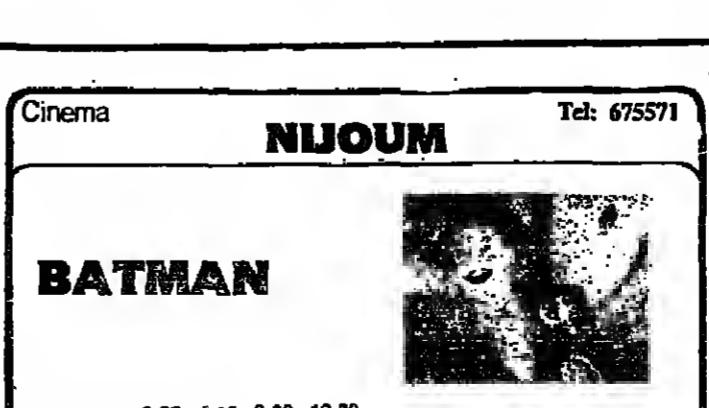
for more information please call 736449

### Every TUESDAY & SATURDAY Nights Live Folkloric Shows by the Jordanian group SARAB

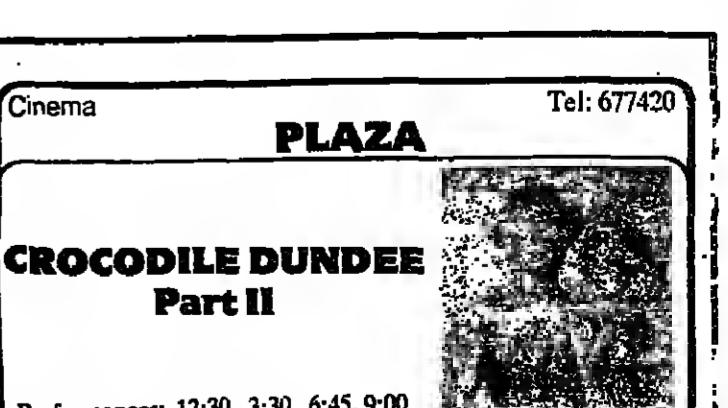
Buffet DINNER

for only J.D. 6

(+10% government tax).



Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



6 Jesuit priests killed and mutilated

## Heavy fighting between troops, rebels continues in San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (Agencies) — Government forces and guerrillas battled early Friday after six Roman Catholic priests were killed and mutilated by armed men and government forces arrested 12 Lutheran church workers.

Flares illuminated the predawn sky in San Salvador and the sound of mortars, rockets and machine guns echoed through the capital on the seventh day of the fiercest offensive in the country's 10-year-old civil war.

The fighting raged through the day Thursday, as army troops battled guerrillas in the streets, block by block, and continued into the night as a curfew took effect.

An intense battle was fought around Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, where armed men killed and mutilated six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her 15-year-old daughter before dawn Thursday.

One witness contended the killings were committed by government soldiers — a charge that rightist President Alfredo Cristiani denied.

Later Thursday, uniformed security officers raided a downtown office of the Lutheran Church and arrested 12 missionary workers, including a Spaniard and seven West Germans, said Michel Gagne, a consular officer at the Canadian embassy.

President Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala proposed Thursday that the Organisation of American States (OAS) send a delegation to El Salvador to negotiate a ceasefire. He said such a truce should be supervised by U.N. forces.

Reports on fighting in the countryside were sketchy and casualty figures were incomplete. But at least 800 people have died and 1,600 have been wounded since the offensive began Saturday night in all 14 provinces of El Salvador, according to hospital reports, government and rebel sources.

The guerrilla offensive was

launched three days after the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front cancelled peace talks with the government following an Oct. 30 terrorist bombing that left 10 dead at a union hall.

The rebel leaders accused the government of complicity in the bombing.

The guerrilla commanders have acknowledged they cannot win the war militarily. But they said their offensive would prove the army also can't win and that Cristiani would be unable to govern without giving them a role in the government.

Although only 1,500 guerrillas are thought to be involved in the attack in San Salvador, the entire capital of 1 million people has seemed besieged over the past six days of warfare.

The government has imposed a state of siege and a curfew, and the rebels have declared a ban on all traffic. Virtually no stores or offices are open and the sounds of combat can be heard everywhere, such as A-37 fighter-bombers screaming overhead, followed by thundering explosions as bombs dropped.

The six priests — the leadership of the local Jesuit University — were murdered and mutilated along with their housekeeper and her daughter before dawn Thursday.

The Rev. Jose Maria Tojeira, head of the order in Central America, said two witnesses saw about 30 men in army uniforms entering the grounds of the priests' residence at the university just before the shooting started.

Cristiani told reporters at a news conference later Thursday that he had ordered an investigation.

In Vatican City, Pope John Paul Friday condemned as an

act of appalling violence" the murder of six Jesuit priests.

In messages from the Vatican to the Archbishop of San Salvador, Arturo Rivera Damas, and the Jesuit superior general, the pontiff said he hoped the death of the six would not be in vain and appealed again for an end to violence in El Salvador.

"Expressing once again my fervent censure for actions against human life, I renew my urgent appeal for responsibility and harmony ... while praying that the sacrifice of those assassinated will induce all to renounce violence and respect the lives of their brothers," he wrote to the archbishop.

The Pontiff said he was deeply saddened by the "barbarous assassinations," which he described as an "act of appalling violence."

In Washington, the United States said Thursday it will ask for an investigation into the killing.

## Mladenov replaces Zhivkov as Bulgarian president

SOFIA (AP) — Parliament advanced its purge of old guard Communist Party members Friday in an unprecedented nationally broadcast session by ousting former Communist leader Todor Zhivkov as head of state.

It replaced him with Petar Mladenov, who took over as party leader from Zhivkov last Friday.

It was the first live television broadcast of a parliament session in the history of the Communist state and came a day after the party's Central Committee ousted three hard-line politburo members and promoted four liberal Communists likely to back Mladenov in implementing reforms.

Mladenov has moved swiftly to secure his position in the party. Informed sources said further

top level changes were expected in the party and the government to clear out old guard Communists loyal to Zhivkov's rule.

The 400-member National Assembly, or parliament, voted unanimously by show of hands to oust Zhivkov as head of state and in a separate vote to replace him with Mladenov.

Deputies, in frank public debate, praised Mladenov for his "enthusiasm" for perestroika — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of restructuring — and levelled unprecedented criticism on Zhivkov.

Deputy Slavcho Trnski delivered a scathing attack on Zhivkov to the stunned deputies, accusing the former leader of having led the country into deep economic crisis while leading a "flamboyant lifestyle."

Meanwhile the Kremlin faced more defiance from restive Baltic republics Thursday as Lithuanian Communists told the ruling Soviet politburo in crisis talks they still plan to form their own party.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10 brawl between police and protesters that left almost 200 people injured. The demonstrators were demanding the release of 20 people arrested three days earlier while attempting to stage another protest.

The People's Front began the campaign after a Nov. 10